[c] It seems clear/ writes Lillie, [c] that the sharp separation of physical from psychical in ordinary conception cannot correspond to a primary division or dualism within nature itself, but is a result of abstraction, fixed by verbal usage . . . any natural existent must be regarded as a compound of, or as including within itself, factors having characters of both kinds. The single atom would be such an entity; intra-atomic directive factors could not be designated as either exclusively physical or exclusively psychical.' J. S. Haldane expressed the same view in general terms by saying : * Modern physical investigation of the atoms and molecules seems to be endowing them with something very like an individual life '.

In attempting to suggest how the intra-atomic activities become operative in organization, Lillie lays stress on the fine-grained structure of living things, and the asymmetry of many organic events: * It is evident that any single directive influence is asymmetrical, also that statistical symmetry is perfectly compatible with asymmetry in the action of units | And : * In living organisms the experimental evidence of asymmetric action, having its point of application in the individual molecules, is quite definite, and familiar to all biologists. Discrimination between right-handed and left-handed asymmetrical molecules is a basic feature of metabolism, both in animals and plants. . . . This kind of selectiveness or asymmetrical choice in chemical reactions is peculiar to living organisms or to the products of their activity; at least, we have no certain knowledge of its existence

elsewhere in nature.' And he reminds us that Pasteur as long ago as 1860 wrote of the molecular asymmetry of natural organic products as the great characteristic which estab-lishes perhaps the only well-marked line of demarcation